

## THE DALLAS EXPRESS



MEMBER  
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS  
ASSOCIATION.

Published every Saturday morning  
in the year 1921  
by  
THE DALLAS EXPRESS PUBLISHING  
COMPANY  
(Incorporated)  
Dallas, Texas.

New York Office, Front and Front  
12 N. 2nd St.  
Chicago Office, Front and Front, Boy  
ce Building.  
Atlanta Office, Front and Front, Cas  
sady Building.  
Nashville Office, Front and Front, In  
dependent Life Building.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.  
One Year.....\$3.00  
Six Months.....1.50  
Three Months.....1.00  
Single Copy......10

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflection upon the  
character, standing or reputation of  
any person, firm or corporation which  
may appear in the columns of The  
Dallas Express will be gladly cor  
rected upon its being brought to the  
attention of the publishers.

Entered at Post Office at Dallas,  
Texas, as second-class matter, under  
Act of Congress, March 1879.

IMPORTANT.  
No subscriptions mailed for a period  
less than three months. Payment  
in advance must be \$1.00.

## THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white  
feather, neither has it been  
disgraced by the yellow  
streak. It is not afflicted  
with the flannel mouth. It  
is a plain, every day, sen  
sible, conservative news  
paper, which trims no sail  
to catch the passing breeze;  
flies no doubtful flag; it  
professes a patriotism as  
broad as our country. Its  
love of even-handed justice  
covers all the territory oc  
cupied by the human race.  
This is pretty high ground,  
but we live on it and are  
prospering. Boys of the  
press come up and stand  
with us. This ground is  
holy.

W. E. KING.

## KEEP THEM IN SCHOOL.

Schools and colleges will soon be  
opening their doors for students who  
with their parents have realized that  
no substantial contribution to them  
selves or society can be made with  
out training.

Education is a necessity now more  
than ever and it must be as thorough  
as is possible of attainment.

A public school education no longer  
suffices. Special training is nec  
essary to the efficient pursuit of a  
life's work.

The sacrifice for special training  
of children by parents will be more  
than repaid by the substantial char  
acter of his or her contribution in  
after life.

For us it is highly necessary.  
Being only two generations removed  
from slavery it has been possible  
to develop only a very limited per  
cent of really educated and cul  
tured people. That class is as yet  
too small to wield an effect sufficient  
to counteract the more sinister in  
fluence of that great and unfortunate  
mass of us whose training has been  
sadly limited.

Our really educated class must be  
made larger. And it can be made  
so only as the parents of those chil  
dren, now in public school or just  
emerging from it, realize that they  
must be kept in school until ade  
quately prepared for the battle of  
life.

Very often one hears a parent  
give expression to the fallacy of the  
theory often propounded to the effect  
that the world's most successful men  
have been untrained. Recent statis  
tics have proven that statement false.  
Out of ten thousand successful men  
untrained, it has been found that  
29 had no schooling; 1,000 had com  
mon grade schooling; 1,045 were  
high school graduates, while 5,900  
had special and college training.

In the light of such facts as re  
vealed by the above figures, every parent  
should feel it his duty to increase  
the possibility of the success of his  
child.

Keeping them in school will do it.

What is so strange about the fail  
ure of the G. O. P. to come up to  
our expectations? Our politicians  
have always been long on feeling  
and short on brains and we have  
been forced to suffer long enough,  
either to become accustomed to  
such reverses or change leaders.  
After all it may be our fault. Noth  
ing worth while ever comes as a  
gracious gift.

The man who expects cheerful  
patronage must make his customers  
appreciate his service.

There is a vast difference between  
the days of "bottled in bond" and  
"bottled in barn."

It is hard to dispute the sinner  
who claims that church membership  
is a trifle expensive.

One may always have what he  
wants out but he can never govern the  
price he has to pay.

Dreaming is profitable if the  
sleeper finally awakes to action.

May we never forget that beggars  
can never be choosers.

## JUST CAUSE FOR PRIDE.

The Negro race in America may justly take pride in the re  
cent breaking of a world's athletic record by Gourdin, a college  
student of Harvard. Because he had a fair and equal chance in  
competition with others and the necessary training, he stands out  
above all others in the world in his ability to hurl himself  
through space.

Gourdin's feat, like the performances of Drew, Butler and  
others who have excelled in athletics, while heralded as the ac  
complishment of a Negro and remarkable as much for that reason  
as for its indication of superior skill, is in reality only the  
performance of a man, fitted by training and backed by ambition  
enough to make him excel his competitors.

The success of Gourdin even as that of Charles Gilpin, dra  
matic artist, goes far in discouragement of the too often  
pounded theory that nature endowed some of her children more  
bounteously than others and that in certain racial groups ability  
is limited.

We glory in the fact that our men and women are accepting  
the opportunities, infrequent though they now appear to be, of  
competing wherever and whenever possible in all things where  
training and ability are the points by which contestants are judged.

Eventually it may happen that the sheer accomplishment of  
black contestants will cause color theory to choke itself to a well  
deserved death.

## THE PLACE OF THE PRESS.

There are too many of us who do not yet fully appreciate the  
place of the newspaper in the every day life which we now live  
and especially is this true in the case of the Negro newspaper.

There was a time in the history of American civilization  
when every locality, and to a great extent, every family was suf  
ficient unto itself as far as the satisfaction of its immediate  
wants were concerned.

But the increase of population, the linking together of dif  
ferent localities by means of railways and telegraph connec  
tions caused such a scheme of interchange of commodities that  
today nearly every quarter of the globe contributes something  
toward the comfort and well being of the humblest citizen of the  
smallest town and the individuals of the world find themselves so  
closely related that a condition which affects one affects all. The  
death of a London banker is felt in Wall Street, and when Wall  
Street is affected adversely the pressure is felt even by the hum  
blest citizen of the Southland who lives by his labor on the farm.

Such a relation commercially has been accompanied in its  
formation by a corresponding condition in things political, social  
and scientific.

The numerous diversifications and divisions of such relations  
must of necessity have a common center from which they may  
go out to the public which they concern.

They find this common center in the newspaper.

It is, as it were, the place where one may find, carefully ar  
ranged for most efficient consumption, facts concerning all ag  
encies which have to do with human welfare.

Newspapers and periodicals themselves, must of necessity  
fall into different groupings in accordance with the needs of the  
public which they serve. In this fact we find the reason for the  
existence of papers and periodicals devoted to finance, agricul  
ture, social work, science, medicine and general news.

They even group themselves, especially in America where all  
races meet and each has its own peculiar problems, according to  
race and nationality.

Each has its place. Each performs a special service to its  
public which others of a different sort find it impossible or im  
practicable to attempt to render.

In reasoning thus it is hard to realize that we, the ten mil  
lion of us who comprise one-tenth of the great American popula  
tion and are able to contribute so largely to American welfare,  
should not realize more speedily than we now do, the height in  
journalistic appreciation.

Probably because of the fact that the conditions incident to  
our life in America have not been conducive to great racial pride  
or interest in the general conditions under which we live, we  
have not fully realized the importance of having dependable or  
gans of information with the sole purpose of keeping us informed.

But it is a fact that from now on such organs can do, as  
they now are doing, much to increase the rate of our develop  
ment.

Now more than ever before we are realizing the need of or  
ganization, of co-operation of a realization of the fact that where  
ever we may be, our interests are some how identical and the  
success or failure of one individual or group affects us all.

The opening of a National bank by Negroes of Atlanta, of  
necessity raises the status of Negroes of Texas; the purchase of  
real estate in large quantities in New York has its effect upon  
Negroes in Mississippi; the improvement of farming and market  
ing methods of Negroes in Texas, will be felt by Negroes every  
where; for, whether we fully realize it or not, we are a distinct  
part of the great American whole and our mass accomplishment  
will determine our status.

Therefore it is highly necessary that news of the doings of  
our people along their various lines of endeavor find a common  
point from which they may be distributed.

The Negro newspaper furnishes this point. And be it realized  
now that they perform for our public a service which cannot be  
as efficiently rendered by any other agency.

Papers will develop as people develop. More widely varied  
interests will encourage their development by increasing their  
opportunity for service.

At this time, lack of appreciation of the service rendered by  
the press is a confession of failure to progress to that point of  
intellect and consciousness which causes a realization of the fact  
that knowledge of one's fellows is important in one's own devel  
opment.

## AN ASSOCIATION THAT GROWS.

We are recently in receipt of a program of the 12th Annual  
session of the National Negro Bankers Association which is sched  
uled to meet in Atlanta, Aug. 17-19 in conjunction with the Busi  
ness League.

Aside from the program, which from its content will prove  
both interesting and instructive, the folder contains a roster of  
Negro banks and their officers of the whole country. There are  
83 banks listed, distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; District of  
Columbia, 1; Florida, 2; Illinois, 1; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts,  
1; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 12; Pennsylvania, 2; South  
Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 3; Virginia, 17; West Virginia,  
3; Georgia, 7. The list does not contain the two national banks  
recently chartered nor the Trust Company of Atlanta, which was  
recently given a charter with a capitalization of \$500,000.

The number of these banks and a general knowledge of their  
condition gives ample warrant for the hope that they may prove  
their worth to the extent that they may increase in number and  
in closeness of affiliation one with the other till they may result  
in a financial association whose power to do is limited only by the  
size of the project in hand.

Such a future is possible for them. It can maintain if the  
members apply themselves to their task of efficiently manipulat  
ing the finances under their control with a view to establishing  
with each other such an understanding as will result in absolute  
co-operation for the common good.

The joint finances of the Negroes of America will make a  
staggering total. If rendered possible of being diverted on short  
notice to the development of any particular scheme or project  
they can make for us a reputation in terms of that which is the  
crowning glory of American life—finance.

Such a reputation is worth striving for. Financial power is  
the real American power.

Steady development and growth of our banks and bankers  
associations holds possibilities of much good to us.

The Odd Fellows of Texas have resources of \$358,263.34.  
Somebody in there must be a sound business man.



## A STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PRESENT RACIAL CRISIS.

The recent race conflicts in some of our cities challenge the attention  
of the Churches of Jesus Christ to their responsibility respecting an am  
icable and fair adjustment of race relations in America.

In the fellowship of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in  
America are included 3,989,852 members of the Negro Churches. In speak  
ing therefore at this time for humanity and justice we voice the mind and  
conscience of both races. The present situation is a challenge to the  
churches charged with the promotion of the brotherhood of man, which  
look upon all men as entitled to a footing of equality of opportunity. This  
calls for preaching the duty of economic and community justice for the  
Negro, thus securing peace and good will between the races. Beyond all  
else the present situation calls for confession on the part of Christian men  
and women of failure to live up to the standard of universal brotherhood as  
taught by Jesus Christ.

In the adjustment of race relations our country has in this crisis not  
only its own conscience to satisfy, but also to justify itself as a nation be  
fore the enlightened opinion of mankind. As a foremost exponent of the  
ideals of democratic government, the United States has been lifted to the  
full view of the world. Our present settlement therefore of race relations  
will influence in a very large measure the settlement of race relations in  
other parts of the world.

We must face frankly the fact that a most dangerous inter-racial sit  
uation now threatens our country. The problems growing out of the pres  
ence of two races in America are clearly seen to be nation-wide and the  
adjustment must necessarily be made on the basis of national responsibility.  
The migration of thousands of Negroes to the North emphasizes this  
fact. The outbreaks in several cities and the persistence of the anarchy  
and treason of lynch-law imperil our democracy.

The actual practice of the principles of the brotherhood of Christ can pre  
vent such conflicts and nothing else will. The Church must offer the ideals,  
the program and the leadership in this crisis. The Church must meet its  
obligation, or leadership will pass not only to secular agencies, economic  
or socialistic, but to forces that are destructive of civilization.

We must confess that the Church and its ministry are related to the wel  
fare of the Negro has been too little inspired by the fundamental principles  
and ideals of Jesus Christ. Communities that have expressed horror over  
atrocities abroad, have seen almost unmoved and silent, men beaten,  
hanged and also burned by the mob.

The Negro has ever shown profound faith in God and has always look  
ed to the church for leadership, for counsel and for guidance. The Church  
which for fifty years has a record of almost unmatched service in the edu  
cation and betterment of the race will now be recanted to her trust and lose  
her birthright of service if she does not meet this confidence with a full  
sense of responsibility and a full measure of service for justice, peace and  
good-will. To this end we therefore urge upon the Church, her ministry  
and membership this constructive program:

## A Constructive Program for Just Inter-Racial Relations.

1. The government, local, state and national, should impartially guar  
antee to all classes security of life and of property. Mob violence is be  
coming a crowd habit. When life and property are ruthlessly taken, when  
men and women are lynched with no protection from officers or courts,  
law and order are trampled under foot. We call upon the pulpit, the press  
and all good people to create a public sentiment that will support neces  
sary legislation for the enforcement of existing laws, that life, liberty and  
pursuit of happiness may be equally assured to all classes.

2. The Negro should have economic justice, equal opportunity to get  
and hold work on the same terms as other men, with equal pay for equal  
work, and with fair working and living conditions. The entrance of large  
numbers of Negroes into various industries emphasizes the necessity of an  
immediate amicable adjustment of relations with white employers and fel  
low-workers.

3. We call upon men and women everywhere to protect the sanctity  
of the home and womanhood. We record with satisfaction the growing en  
listment of Negro leaders in a program of education and Christianization  
such as tends to prevent crimes that provoke mob violence. The home of  
the Negro should receive the same measure of respect and protection as  
that of other Americans, and the sanctity of his home relations should be  
safeguarded in every possible way. Swift and impartial action of the law  
should strike the violator of the sanctity of any home, white or black.

4. We recognize as fundamental to the welfare and efficiency of society  
that adequate recreational provisions be made available for Negro citizens.

5. We strongly endorse the plea of the Negro for equal traveling ac  
commodations for equal charges.

6. Adequate educational facilities for Negro children and youth should  
be provided not only as a national obligation but also as a necessity for  
national welfare. We emphasize the urgency of giving to the Negro his  
full share of local and national funds.

7. Qualifications for franchise should be administered, irrespective of  
race, creed or color.

8. Closer co-operation between the races should be promoted by or  
ganizing local committees of white and Colored people in towns and com  
munities for the consideration of inter-racial welfare. All possible ag  
encies should be enlisted in fostering a spirit of justice and of good-will in  
the relationship of one race to the other. We recommend that the Gov  
ernor of each state appoint a standing committee for the careful study of the  
causes underlying race friction with a view to their removal and that Con  
gress be requested through a non-partisan committee to investigate the  
disturbed and threatening inter-racial situation throughout the nation.

Racial understanding and co-operation furnish the only sure basis of  
race adjustment in a democracy. The root of the matter is the failure to  
recognize the Negro as a man. The basis of distress on both sides is fear,  
and "fear hath torment." Respect for Negro manhood and womanhood is  
the only basis for amicable race adjustment, for race integrity, and for per  
manent racial peace. If we talk democracy, let us act democracy. If we  
propose a democratic program for the protection and self-determination  
of the weak and oppressed people of Europe as a means of permanent  
peace and good-will abroad, let us apply the same program at home.

FRANK MASON NORTH,

President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

ALBERT G. LAWSON,

Chairman, Administrative Committee.

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD,

Chairman of the Committee on Negro Churches.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, General Secretary.

From Home Missions Council, Federal Council of Churches.

—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

## THE ACID TEST OF FAITH.

We have read, with some misgivings, reports that President Harding  
has made a very discouraging declaration with respect to the Negro and  
the South. The reports indicate that his course follows closely the policy  
of Mr. Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. If  
the reports carry the true and correct attitude of President Harding, we  
may expect little change in things political.

After our enviable record of party loyalty, coming down through all  
these years, it will require a consummate faith and courage to endure ad  
ditional disappointments in our political friends of the Republican persua  
sion. It is the acid test.

And what will we do? If President Harding takes the Taft view of the  
southern problem, we may rest assured he has the support of influential  
Republicans in the stand he takes. His pre-election pledge is fresh in our  
minds today. He promised to gather about him "the best minds" on ques  
tions touching the future of this country. He likewise promised to be fair  
and entirely American in his dealings. These are not his exact words, but  
he gave the impression in no uncertain terms. If he has consulted "the  
best minds" on the southern question as it affects the Negro, he has spoken  
after due conference and deliberate conclusions. The voice of the Presi  
dent is the voice of "the best minds" of the Republican party.

This means a great deal more than we are prepared to appreciate at  
first blush. It means that there is a growing tendency to build up in the  
South at Republican vote of some value, even if the Negro must be sacri  
ficed. Just what the sacrifice is to be has not been determined, perhaps,  
but there is a program of sacrifice in the making. The Negro must stand  
and watch its unfolding before he can decide what will be his portion when  
the final answer is given. Predictions are easily made, but correct pre  
dictions are not so easy. We must clothe ourselves with a watchful in  
telligence and a decisive readiness to take proper action in our own be  
half; and whatever the final attitude of the Republican party leaders to



## WHAT WILL YOUR CLUB DO THIS YEAR?

Most clubs disband during the  
months of July and August and re  
open in September. Clubs are fast  
becoming an integral part of com  
munity life and are powerful fac  
tors in its uplift. In communities  
where club life is active and virile  
you will find the most advanced  
women and the best homes. Contact  
with other women is a powerful lever  
in putting ambition into women for  
better homes and greater self im  
provement.

Any woman feel that they cannot  
spare the time to be away from their  
homes a few hours each week. This  
is a false notion and if you have en  
tertained such a notion dispel it at  
once and plan for some time in a  
club. It is an investment well worth  
while. The rest from home duties  
and an exchange of ideas and the  
social visit with friends, whom you  
never seem to find time to visit, is  
a distinct pleasure and a helpful one.

If you have no club in your com  
munity, talk the matter over with a  
few friends, call a meeting, organize  
and begin one. Do not wait to be re  
cruited into existing clubs, there is  
room and wide range of activities  
for many clubs. Organize other clubs,  
twenty members is usually a good  
number for co-operative work.

The first thing for a new club or  
for an old is to appoint a program  
committee and lay definite plans for  
the year's work. In this way more  
and better work can be accomplished  
and all will be familiar with the plan  
and object, and greater interest can  
be aroused and sustained. Most clubs  
use Year Books in which they out  
line meetings, dates and the scope of  
work for the year. New clubs might  
well apply the same plan, they might  
get ideas to begin on and the nec  
essities of the hour will suggest oth  
ers.

Older clubs should profit by past  
experiences and outline a program  
such as will be most effective and  
one that the members will faithfully  
sustain. Such a program should have  
as its basis the welfare of the com  
munity. What shall we do for charity  
and community uplift in a definite way?  
When and how? What shall we do for  
social activities? When and how? What  
shall we do that will add to our gen  
eral improvement?

New clubs might make a study of  
Parliamentary Usage for their gen  
eral improvement. Many women feel  
a distinct embarrassment in the con  
duct of club business, when a few  
minutes study of a standard by Law  
would enable them to transact club  
business in a smooth and intelligent  
manner. The important offices should  
be shared by the members so that each  
may feel the responsibility of office.

Many of the older clubs with better  
experiences might use the banks and  
issue checks. A safe and business  
like way. This is a splendid feature  
which clubs that conserve doing  
real constructive work.

Now that the club year for 1921-  
1922 draws near, let all club women  
enter it with some new and well or  
ganized plans so that more effective  
work may be accomplished than for  
merly and club life may be enlarged  
and enriched.

## AUNT PAT'S FORUM.

Dear Aunt Pat:  
My special friend is now away at  
tending school and has not been home  
for some time as he works in anoth  
er city during vacation. We are not  
unhappy but he has written me regu  
larly. Shall I deny myself all com  
pany until he returns?  
Yours,  
"SUSPENSE."

I truly believe, "SUSPENSE," that  
you should hold the friendship of the  
boy that you like best even if he is  
likely to be away for a great deal  
of the time for several years. Or  
course, if you think the boy doesn't  
really care for you, and that you are  
wasting time in going with him,  
and if you think the boy who  
lives in your town cares just as  
much for you, it might be best for  
you to let your boy go. But what I  
mean is, don't let your desire for  
company and pleasure for a few  
months overcome the true love and  
true love and a home, if that is  
what the first boy means to you.  
 Lovingly,  
AUNT PAT.

## LITTLE HELPS.

Attractive Vases for the Summer  
Porch—Such attractive vases for the  
summer porch can be made from cre  
teone boxes and creteone scraps. I use

either round oatmeal boxes with em  
pty, baking-powder cans, or creteone  
boxes with empty cocoa tins inside.  
In covering the boxes, secure a strip  
of creteone around each box allow  
ing two inches to be turned in at the  
top and to fold under at the bottom.  
In filling the vases with water, the  
inside cans can be removed very easily  
without disturbing the boxes them  
selves. In arranging flowers in the  
various vases, take particular care  
that the color of the flowers har  
monizes with the color scheme of the  
vases.

An outside Vegetable Shelf—An  
outside shelf that may or may not  
be let down when not in use, and  
placed near the back door, is the  
greatest convenience when vegetables  
are gathered from the garden. Here  
all the first rough preparation of cab  
bages, lettuce, beets, carrots, all those  
vegetables that have to be stripped,  
can be made and so keep much dirt  
out of the kitchen. My shelf is on  
hinges and is held up by a chain,  
which I unhook from the shelf when  
I wish to let it down.

A picnic suggestion—After wrapping  
sandwiches and cake in waxed paper,  
secure them with small toothpicks.  
This is a neat and attractive way to  
serve a picnic. Pack with any picnic  
food or for school luncheon.

A Laundry Saver—In doing the  
laundry work for small children, par  
ticularly in the summer-time, I find  
it very helpful to make a large quan  
tity of medium-thick starch just once  
each week. I use what I need the  
day it is made, and keep the rest in a  
fruit jar in the refrigerator.  
It is then a very simple matter to  
starch the pieces of laundry each  
day by diluting with hot water a  
small quantity of the starch on hand.  
This relieves of the necessity of mak  
ing starch each day and also proves  
more economical in the end.

## THE KINGDOM OF THE KITCHEN

Vegetables.

Baked Onions.

12 good-sized onions

1 tablespoonful margarin

1 teaspoonful salt

1-8 teaspoonful paprika

2 teaspoonfuls honey or brown au  
gar

Toast strips

Parley

1. Peel the onions, cut in halves  
crosswise, and place in a buttered  
casserole. Add the seasonings (one  
half water) and bake in an oven (two  
hours) in a moderate oven at 400  
degrees Fahrenheit. Serve with strips  
of hot, buttered toast, absorb any  
gravy and garnish with parsley dis  
posed in vinegar. Enough to serve four.

Stewed Tomatoes de Luxe

2 pounds fresh tomatoes

1-2 teaspoonful sugar

1-8 teaspoonful pepper

1-4 teaspoonful butter

2 tablespoonfuls butter or margarin

4 whole cloves

1 inch stick cinnamon

Remove the stem end of the toma  
toes and cut in eighths. Place in a  
saucepan together with all other in  
gredients. Do not add any water.  
Cook slowly until tender. Canned to  
matoes can be used similarly.

Cauliflower Delicacy

3 cupfuls diced cauliflower-leaf ribs

1-8 teaspoonful salt

1-8 teaspoonful pepper

1-2 cupful milk

1-2 tablespoonful butter

1 tablespoonful flour

Paprika

Save the green outside portion of a  
head of cauliflower and cut the large  
ribs of the leaves into small cubes.  
Cook in salted water until tender, to  
which the salt has been added. Re  
move the water and add the milk and  
butter. Stir in the cauliflower and  
gradually. Cover and cook very slowly  
for about one-half hour.

Creamed Peppers